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ST. HELENA.

Quarantine against plague in South Africa.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency Lieut. Col. T. J. P. Evans, Royal Marine Light Infantry, senior officer in command of His Majesty's troops in the colony of St. Helena, acting governor of said island.

Whereas the disease known as oriental or bubonic plague exists at the Cape of Good Hope, and it is expedient to prevent the introduction of the said plague:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested, I hereby order that during the prevalence of plague in South Africa, *no person coming from ANY port in South Africa south of latitude 25° shall be permitted to land* in St. Helena, and it is further ordered that no licensed trader or bumboatman shall be permitted to board or go alongside any passing vessel from the aforesaid places.

Any person contravening any of the foregoing restrictions shall be liable to the penalties laid down in Her Majesty's order in council dated July 11, 1839.

This proclamation shall come into operation on May 8, 1901.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the island of St. Helena May 3, 1901.

T. J. P. EVANS,
Acting Governor.

By command of his excellency the acting governor in council.

ROBT. R. BRUCE,
For Colonial Secretary.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 386,400. Total number of deaths, 466, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1; plague, 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn.*—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 159, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 2, and 46 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1901. Total number of deaths, 143, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2, and 30 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended May 24, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended May 25, 1901. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended May 23, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 27, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended April 15, 1901. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from measles, 7 from yellow fever, 2 from leprosy, 27 from small-pox, and 40 from tuberculosis reported.

CANADA — *Quebec — Sherbrooke*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 11,100. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious disease.

CUBA — *Santiago*.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 226, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 7, and 46 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended April 30, 1901. Estimated population, 146,030. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 11 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Freiburg*.—Three months ended March 31, 1901. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 376, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 1; measles, 9, and 47 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 18, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 16.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,187. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 22.1, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.9.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended May 18, 1901. Estimated population, 279,809. Total number of deaths, 186, including scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 15, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and seventy-five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 14; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and dysentery, 16. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,835 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 9 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, and 21 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 18, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,058,722. The lowest rate was recorded in Clonmel, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Limerick, viz, 47.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 187 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1, and 8 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 18, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 20.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,630,155. The lowest mortality was recorded in Dundee, viz, 16.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 23.5

per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 633, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 2; smallpox, 3, and 41 from whooping cough.

MALTA.—Week ended May 11, 1901. Estimated population, 181,698. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from smallpox.

Week ended May 18, 1901. Total number of deaths, 68. No deaths from contagious diseases.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—*Manila*.—Month of February, 1901. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 689, including enteric fever, 12; smallpox, 1; leprosy, 1; beriberi, 35; plague, 20, and 80 from tuberculosis.

Month of March, 1901. Estimated population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 885, including enteric fever, 11; measles, 2; plague, 51, and 101 from tuberculosis.